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Beauty and Profit in the Home-Grounds



OUR house will not become a real home until you plant some growing things about it. No matter how small your yard, you can grow a few shrubs, flowers, vines, and small fruits. If you have plenty of space, you owe it to your house to give it a background of trees, a drapery of vines to cover its hard angles, an abundance of shrubs to hide its foundations and add beauty to the lawn, a flower-garden at the back which will be a never-ceasing delight, and some fruit trees and small fruits whose harvest of good things will tickle the palate the whole year round. You will find in this list a selection of the best varieties for the home-grounds, large or small.

BAIRD & HALL

Box 215

TROY, OHIO



Beauty and Profit in the Home-Grounds

A house without its setting of Nature's green is as desolate and bare as a room without furniture. It is merely a house, not a home. As soon as trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers are added, it takes on a home-like look and becomes a part of the landscape. The ideal home of our day-dreams is always a house set among trees and shrubs, with graceful vines over the porches, a flower-garden at the rear, and perhaps some fruit trees. Why not start to make your home measure up to your ideal now? A towering tree here and there, a mass of shrubbery at just the right location, some climbing roses or vines over your porches, a flower-garden at the back, with a bed of beautiful roses keeping it company—these will make of your home-grounds the thing of beauty it should be.

Give Your House a Background

Plant trees as a background to your house—the evergreens for year-round beauty and the deciduous or leaf-dropping trees for shade in the warm summer months. Every planting should have at least a few evergreens, either as single trees, windbreaks, or hedges. In winter their shapely masses of living green in the snow-covered landscape are a delight to the eye, and in summer their rich green foliage is a pleasing contrast to that of other trees and shrubs.

The leaf-dropping trees are indispensable for shade and avenue planting. A towering elm or a hardy oak will aid in making a distinctive background for your home, and if used singly at the front or side of the house, they grow to a great height and make most magnificent shade trees. Do not plant trees too close to the house, for plenty of sunshine and air are essential to the health of the occupants of the ideal home, and a tree makes a more symmetrical growth if given plenty of room. If your grounds are large enough to permit of an avenue of maples or lindens, you are fortunate indeed, for in a short time their branches will meet overhead and form an arch of living green that will be a delight to yourself and every passer-by. While the spring bloom of all the leaf-dropping trees is attractive, that of the flowering crab-apple and tulip tree is particularly so, and the latter grows to a great height, forming a most majestic tree.

Mass Shrubs for Ornament

Just as small articles of furniture are needed to supplement the larger pieces, so are shrubs essential in a planting to offset the taller trees. The dogwoods are particularly attractive in this respect, with their showy white flowers in spring and their beautiful red berries in winter. The shrubs are invaluable for foundation planting—tying the house, as it were, to the ground. No matter how handsome the house may be, it doesn't fit in its environment until there are masses of shrubs planted at its foundations and softening its hard angles. For this purpose, evergreens are unexcelled, both as shrubs and trees, for the trees may be kept to the proper height by shearing. Do not spoil your lawn by cluttering it with trees and shrubs, but preserve it as an open space, and mass the shrubs at its edges. Planting in this manner will make your home-grounds look a great deal more extensive than they really are and will provide delightful vistas to view from the windows of your home. Every demand of beauty is met in the hardy flowering shrubs—beautiful foliage, a wealth of vari-colored bloom, and, in some varieties, bright-colored bark and berries that delight the eye when the snow flies.

Hedges—Flowering and Otherwise

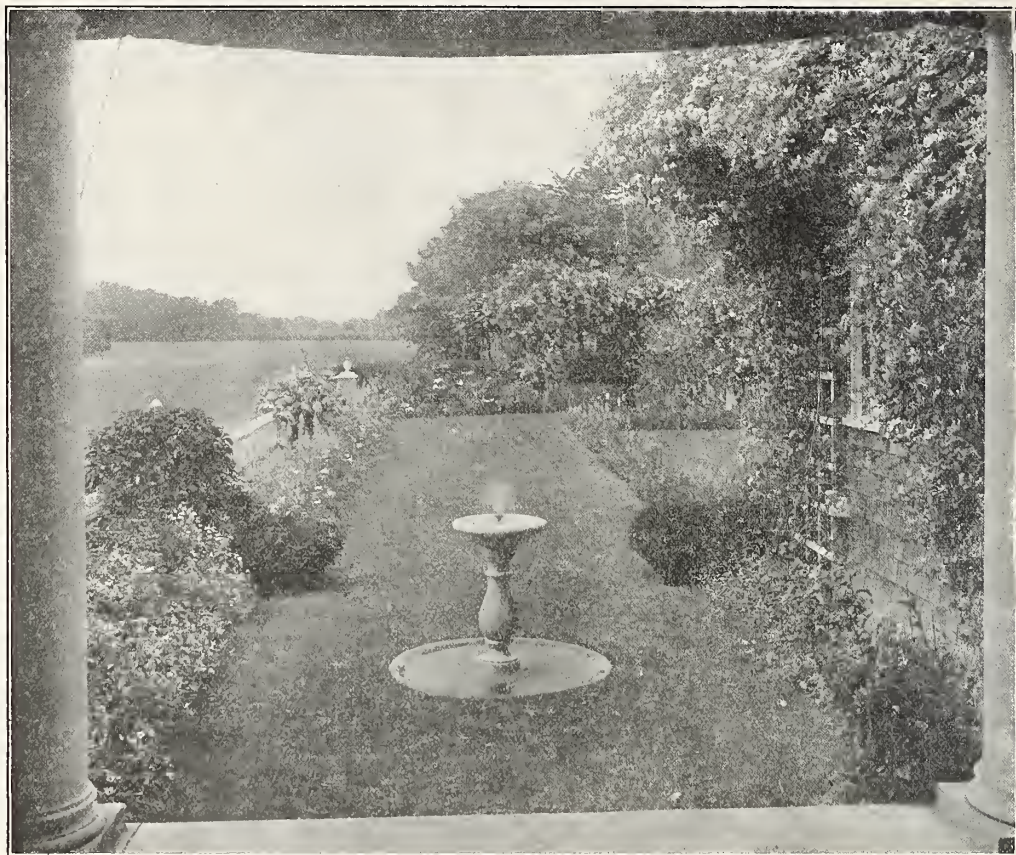
A hedge is much more beautiful than a fence and is just as effective, and if that hedge be a flowering one, it will be a pleasure to the owner and to the passer-by. It will add dollars to the value of your property, too. There is no prettier sight than a hedge of Rugosa roses in bloom, and their scarlet and yellow hips make a gorgeous display in winter. The privets, too, are fine for hedging, and some of them retain their leaves far into the winter.

Roses All Summer

Plant *some* roses, no matter how small your grounds, and if you have the space, by all means have a rose-garden. The rose has long ago earned her title "The Queen of Flowers," and as yet no flower has appeared that could wrest it from her. By careful selection of varieties, you may have roses in bloom from May to November, and in all shades of white, pink, red, and yellow. As cut-flowers they have a place all their own, and there is no occasion to which they do not add a touch of beauty. There is nothing prettier for porch decoration or for the pergola than the climbing roses, for in June they are a mass of fragrant bloom and their foliage is attractive all season.



An attractive shrub planting with evergreens in the background and Deutzia in the foreground



A pretty open vista with plantings of perennials at the sides

Nature's Mantle—Vines

For softening hard angles about a house, and making it really a part of the environment, vines are an absolute necessity. The ivy-covered house has become famous in song and story, and justly so, for what is more beautiful than a wall covered with its dark green, overlapping leaves, unless it be that same vine when Jack Frost has touched it with his icy fingers and turned its leaves to brightest crimson. Some of the vines, such as the wisteria, clematis, and Dutchman's pipe have attractive flowers in addition to their rich green foliage, and will prove most ornamental in any location where vines can be used. They form a most attractive covering for banks, old trees, pergolas, stone walls and the like, and supply welcome shade where it is needed. Nothing can so quickly make a house look like a home.

A Repeating Flower-Garden

The flower-garden has a most important place in the home-grounds, and if the plants bearing those same flowers come up year after year without replanting, they are doubly attractive. Here is where the perennials come to their own, for once planted they bloom every season. They are particularly good for border planting, and what is prettier than a row of stately hollyhocks, with their vari-colored flowers, planted as a background for the lovely purple irises or the beautiful pink or red peonies. The enormous flowers of the hibiscus add greatly to the beauty of the flower-garden, as do also the brilliant flower-heads of the perennial phloxes. Make your garden a colorful spot, and if you have but little space, plant a border along your back fence—a row of hollyhocks in the back, and Shasta daisies, irises, peonies, and perennial phloxes in front. By careful selection of shrubs and flowers you may have a profusion of bloom all season long. "Flowers inside and out" should be the motto of every home. Their bright, cheerful colors enliven the dulllest day and create a love for the beautiful in the hearts of all who behold them. They carry sympathy to the sick and bereaved, and speak a language all their own—a language everyone understands.

Fruits Rich in Value and Taste

Fortunate, indeed, is the man or woman who has the space to plant an orchard. It is a profitable investment, not only from the standpoint of home consumption, but the surplus fruit can be marketed at high prices. The orchard may be made to pay for itself almost at once by planting small fruits between the rows of trees. The fruit produced will more than pay for the trees planted, and when the trees come into bearing the bushes may be removed. The price of good fruit has increased from year to year, and will never decrease, and the best of fruit can be obtained by giving your orchard a little attention each year. If your grounds are too small to permit of planting an orchard, use fruit trees for shade and ornamental purposes. They are well shaped and will be a delight to the eye when in bloom and to the palate when in fruit. Sell fruit and become wealthy; eat fruit and become healthy. The planting of nut trees is also a profitable venture, no matter on how large or small a scale, for new uses for nuts are being found every day, and the supply has never been equal to the demand. They make splendid shade trees, being hardy, well-formed and having very attractive dark green foliage.

While the small fruits are a valuable adjunct to the young orchard, every garden should have a few bushes of currants, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries. Their delicious fruits are indispensable for table use, canning, and preserving. They come into bearing two years after planting. The grape is one of the most popular of small fruits, and there is no yard so small that it will not grow at least one grape-vine—train the vines on the porch if there is no other space available, for they are decorative as well as profitable.

Careful Selection Essential

The planting of the home-grounds for ornament and profit has been discussed in the preceding pages, but there are yet several other things to take into consideration in the selection of trees, shrubs, or plants for this same planting. The majority of catalogues list so many varieties that intelligent selection is almost impossible. We list only the best sorts, and those particularly adapted to our climate, making it an easy matter for you to choose those best suited to your home-grounds. The prices are as reasonable as is consistent with good stock, and all trees, shrubs, and plants are true to name; if given proper attention they cannot fail to produce the best results. You will find the following list to contain the cream of the different classes they name, and you cannot go wrong by selecting from them.



The Hydrangeas, with their showy heads of white bloom, make a display that is seldom equaled

Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are an absolute necessity in every home-grounds planting. In summer their deep green foliage forms a lovely contrast with that of other trees, and in winter they are the beauty-spots of the landscape. They are perfectly hardy, thrive in any location, may be transplanted with perfect safety, and are excellent as specimens, in mass plantings, or as windbreaks. Plant Evergreen Trees on your lawn to relieve the winter vista of bare brown trunks and interlacing branches which the deciduous trees supply. We have selected the best Evergreen Trees, to our knowledge, for the following list.

Arborvitæ, American. Of pyramidal growth and extremely hardy, transplanting easily. It has thick green foliage, which changes to a yellowish or brownish green in autumn. Makes an excellent hedge, as it permits pruning. Will grow in wet soils. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Arborvitæ, Globe. A globe-shaped sort with good light green foliage. Very hardy. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

Arborvitæ, Golden. Of dense, conical shape, and having light golden green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. Very useful for columnar effects. Growth compact, with dense branches and thick, dark green foliage. Unusually attractive. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Arborvitæ, Siberian. Pyramidal in form. Lower and denser than the other varieties, with stouter branches. The heavy foliage is bright grayish green. Very hardy and useful. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Cedar, Red. The thick, deep, rich green foliage and reddish brown bark of this variety combine to make it most attractive. It is conical in form and densely branched, making it ideal for the home-grounds. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Juniper, Irish. Especially good for formal work. Branches erect, close together and clothed in lovely grayish green foliage. A splendid tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Juniper, Swedish. Not so compact as the Irish Juniper but good for planting where columnar effects

are desired. The sharp foliage is an attractive grayish green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Pine, Austrian. A vigorous grower of rounded form, thickly covered with glossy dark green foliage. Makes a magnificent specimen or can be planted to shelter less hardy varieties. Good near the seacoast. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Pine, Dwarf Mountain. This is really more of a bush than a tree, for it is of low, broad-spreading habit. The dense branches are clothed in short, deep green foliage. Fine for rocky slopes or hillside planting. 15 to 18 in., \$2.

Pine, Scotch. Grows rapidly in any soil, forming a broad, pyramidal, dense head, with pleasing bluish green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

Spruce, Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Pyramidal in form, with somewhat slender, pendulous branches. The dark green foliage is light, yet tufted. Very largely planted. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Spruce, Koster's Blue. A good grower, with stiff, close branches and steel-blue foliage. A magnificent lawn tree, and hardy in any exposure. 2 ft., \$3.50; 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Spruce, Norway. This variety stands close shearing, which makes it especially valuable for hedges. Of pyramidal form, with dark green, graceful foliage. An excellent tree for any location, but does not like wet soil. 12 to 15 in. (for hedges), 35 cts.; 15 to 18 in., 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Deciduous Trees

Good shade trees add so much to the comfort, attractiveness, and value of a home that no one can afford to be without them. The selection of suitable varieties has been simplified by the following list, in which only trees of proven merit for street- and lawn-planting have been named.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus americana*). The soft, mellow green foliage of the young tree is very attractive, and, combined with its broad, round head and straight clean trunk, make it one of our most popular hardy native trees for street-planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Birch, White. Its grayish white bark, lovely foliage and graceful form have made this one of the most largely planted of our hardy ornamental trees. Will thrive in poor and dry soils. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Catalpa Bungei. Umbrella Catalpa. Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof; always makes a symmetrical head. 2-year head, \$2.

Crab, Bechtel's Double-flowering. One of these trees in bloom is a beautiful sight. The dark green foliage forms a rich background for the large, double, shell-pink flowers, which are highly perfumed. It is perfectly hardy and grows to medium size. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Elm, American. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of our native trees. It sometimes attains a height of 120 feet, with wide, arching top and pendulous branches, clothed in rough, dull green leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Linden, American. Basswood. A vigorous, pyramidal grower when young but eventually becoming a large, round-headed tree, reaching a height of 120 feet. The broad, oval leaves are dark green above and light green beneath. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Maple, Norway. Very hardy and easily transplanted; always makes a rich appearance. The strong branches are covered with large, dark green shadowy foliage, forming a spreading, rounded top. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Maple, Schwedler's. Resembles the preceding, except that the young shoots and leaves are a bright purplish and crimson color, changing to purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable and attractive. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

Maple, Silver. A rapid-growing tree that is very hardy and will provide shade quickly. It is of irregular rounded form, and the light green foliage is silvery beneath. Will thrive in any soil. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.



Norway Maple

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. One of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most ornamental of weeping trees. The long, slender branches reach to the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped top. Light green, deeply lobed leaves, and reddish purple fruit. \$2.50 each.

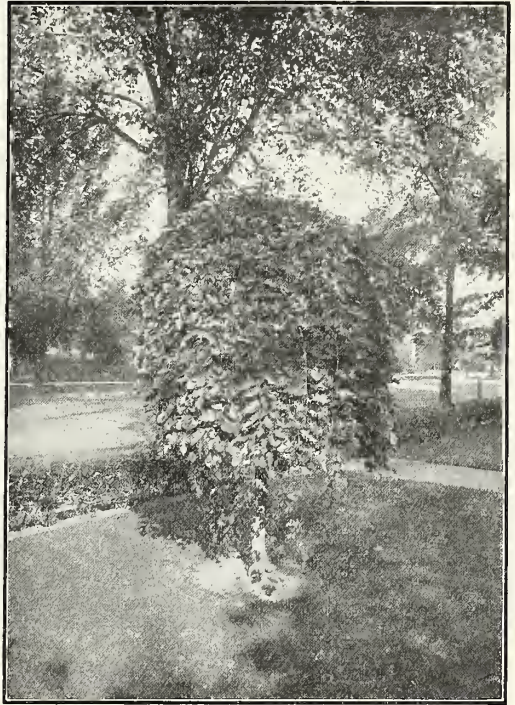
Oak, Pin. Fine for lawn-planting, as it transplants easily, grows well in wet or dry ground, and is unsurpassed for fall color. It is a round-topped tree which is pyramidal in its younger stages. A very upright grower, with long, somewhat pendulous branches. The dark green, deeply cut foliage turns to sparkling gold and crimson shades in autumn, making the tree a gorgeous sight. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

Oak, Red. Unexcelled for lawn- or street-planting. A rapid-growing, broad, symmetrical tree, with stout branches clothed with dark green foliage which turns to bronzy red in fall. Transplants well and thrives in any soil. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

Poplar, Lombardy. An upright and extremely rapid grower of tall, spiral form, which makes it very valuable for formal work about buildings or in gardens. The small, pale green leaves are lighter beneath. Fine for street- or lawn-planting. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Sycamore, European. A handsome tree of rapid growth and spreading habit. The foliage is large and the bark smooth and gray. Best of the Sycamores and unexcelled for street and lawn planting. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Tulip Tree. Cannot be excelled as a street tree and indispensable for the lawn. Rapid grower, often reaching a height of 150 feet and over, with clean, smooth trunk and spreading branches. Large, tulip-shaped flowers appear in early June, and are greenish yellow, blotched with orange, with a delicate magnolia-like fragrance. The large, peculiarly shaped leaves are a glossy dark green. A magnificent tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

The deciduous shrubs have a place all their own as landscape material. They grow rapidly and are ornamental in both foliage and flower. Useful for hedges, screens, at the base of buildings, and in very many other ways, they are an absolute necessity when planting the home-grounds.

Almond, Double-flowering. Pink or White. The small, double flowers appear in May before the foliage. A very beautiful shrub. Either color, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Aralia (Acanthopanax) pentaphylla. A graceful shrub, with slender, prickly, arching branches and bright green, shining foliage which lasts until late into autumn. The green flowers are borne in large umbels. Especially good for rocky banks and slopes. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Barberry, Thunberg's. Particularly valuable for hedges or planting in front of higher shrubs. It is a low, spreading grower, forming a dense, impenetrable bush. In spring, the twiggy, thorny branches are covered with small, yellow flowers, and the scarlet berries which succeed them cling through the winter. The foliage assumes rich autumn tints of gold and scarlet. Not subject to disease, therefore the Government does not prohibit its planting. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts. Hedge size, see Hedge Specials on back cover page.

Butterfly Bush (Buddleia). The long, tapering spikes of fragrant, lilac-colored flowers make a magnificent show from July to September, and are especially attractive to butterflies. Sometimes freezes back, but comes up quickly the following spring. Fine as a specimen or for the border. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts.

Cornus sibirica. (Red-barked Dogwood.) This has deep crimson bark and it should be used in large groups for its winter effect. It shows off best when there are a number of plants together. Abundant clusters of small white blossoms are borne in early summer, followed by white fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

Cornus stolonifera. (Red-Osier Dogwood.) Valued for its colored bark. Small white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Cornus stolonifera flaviramea. A striking yellow-branched form of *C. stolonifera*. Very satisfactory for contrasting. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester. One cannot imagine a prettier sight than a bush of this variety of

Deutzia in bloom in May. Every branch is wreathed with the large, white, tassel-shaped flowers, which are tinted a lovely pink on the back, contrasting beautifully with the dark green foliage. They thrive in almost any soil and require little care, forming well-shaped bushes 6 to 8 feet high. You cannot select a better shrub for a specimen or to use in the back of lower-growing varieties. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

Deutzia gracilis. Fine for shrubbery planting. It is a dense, low grower, and in May is covered with pure white flowers. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts.

Diervilla (Weigela) rosea. Adapted to all soils and most situations, this is one of our most popular and showy shrubs. The bell-shaped pink flowers are produced in May and June in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Diervilla hybrida, Eva Rathke. One of the best hybrid varieties. Dark carmine-red flowers are borne in profusion on erect branches. A most showy shrub that will grace any location and provide a cheerful color-note in any planting in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Elder (Sambucus). This strong-growing, hardy shrub is a beautiful sight when in bloom. The flat cymes of fragrant, white flowers are borne in June and July, and are followed by edible black fruit in August and September. The foliage is also very attractive. We can furnish either the green- or the golden-leaved variety. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Fringe, Purple (Rhus Cotinus). Smoke Tree. A vigorous, bushy grower with large leaves. In June it is covered with panicles of feathery purple flowers which at a distance look like smoke. The foliage turns to reddish brown and yellow in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

Golden Bell (Forsythia Fortunei). The first shrub to bloom in the spring, the bright yellow flowers often appearing in March, before the foliage. Its easy culture, vigorous growth, and free-blooming habit make it indispensable for home-grounds planting. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Hibiscus (Althæa). Rose of Sharon. One of our best all-round shrubs, and especially desirable because of its late-blooming period—August and September. They require practically no care, are very hardy, and bloom until frost. As a specimen they are unequalled, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and resembling a small flowering tree. If you want a particularly attractive flowering hedge, you can find nothing better than the Altheas. They form an excellent background for lower-growing shrubs, with their rich green foliage and profusion of large, double vari-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 40c. Hedge size, see Hedge Specials on back cover page.

Honeysuckle, Bush (Lonicera). Free-blooming shrubs of erect habit and easy culture in any soil. The pretty, fragrant flowers are followed by ornamental fruit of varying colors. We can supply varieties with either yellow, white, or pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. This well-known shrub should have a place in every planting—large or small. It is a vigorous grower, quite hardy anywhere, and makes a show unequalled by any other shrub. In July or August it is literally covered with enormous heads of white flowers which look like gigantic "Snow balls." 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts.

Hydrangea paniculata. If you want a shrub that will be covered with showy flowers from late July until far into autumn, plant this lovely Hydrangea. Thrives anywhere, but the richer the soil, the larger the blooms. The ends of the branches are literally weighted to the ground with the enormous panicles of bloom, which vary, with age, from pure white to shades of pink and finally bronzy green. Fine for mass planting or in front of taller shrubs. 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts.

Kerria. An old-fashioned shrub that is particularly attractive because of its green bark and globular yellow flowers, which are borne in abundance all summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts.

Lilac. The shrub without which no home-grounds is complete. The fragrant plumes of flowers and the healthy green foliage combine to make it one of our most popular shrubs. The following are the best varieties:

Any of the following, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Marie Legraye. Pure white, single flowers in large panicles.

Charles X. Rather loose trusses of single, reddish purple flowers. Exceptionally strong, rapid grower.

Mme. Lemoine. Showy panicles of double white flowers.

Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth. Long panicles of large, single, dark purplish red flowers. The finest of its color.

Rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. Reddish purple panicles of great size and beauty in May.

Mahonia Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. Grows to medium size and has shining prickly, bronze-green leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Evergreen. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus). Tall, vigorous-growing shrubs that owe much of their popularity to their very fragrant white flowers in June. We have two varieties, one with rich, dark green foliage and the other with bright yellow foliage. Green-leaved, 2 to 3 ft., 40c. each; Yellow-leaved, 15 to 18 in., 40c. each.

Privet, Amoor River North. Similar to the California in habit of growth but leaves are a duller green. The plant is absolutely hardy and does not winterkill at all. 1½ to 2 ft., 15 cts. each. See Hedge Specials on Back Cover.

Privet, California. One of the best hedge-plants. A strong, upright grower, with deep green, glossy foliage that lasts well into the winter. It transplants easily and can be trimmed into any shape. Severe winter weather may cause the tops to die back, but if cut to the ground they will grow again and make a good hedge the same year. 1½ to 2 ft., 10 cts. See Hedge Specials on Back Cover.

Privet, Ibota. Of upright, tall-growing form, with tiny, lilac-like heads of pretty white flowers, followed by black berries. 1½ to 2 ft., 15 cts. each. See Hedge Specials on Back Cover.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Japanese Rose. The dark green, crinkled, glossy foliage and large, single, crimson flower-clusters, often containing ten to twenty blooms 3 inches in diameter, make this one of the most desirable plants for the hardy border or for hedges. They grow 4 to 5 feet high and are perfectly hardy, thriving in all soils and locations. The beautiful scarlet hips, which appear in autumn and early winter, supply color to the winter landscape. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. See Hedge Specials on Back Cover.

Rosa rugosa alba. Same as above, but flowers are pure white and hips are yellow. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. See Hedge Specials on Back Cover.

Salix incana (rosmarinifolia). Willow. Bush-form. A pretty, well shaped shrub with long, slender branches clothed in long, very narrow green leaves, which are white beneath. A rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., 65 cts.

Salix vitellina aurea. Yellow Willow. Bush-form. Particularly attractive because of its golden yellow branches, which supply a cheerful bit of color at a time when the home-grounds look dreary and lifeless. Leaves green above, white beneath. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

Spiraea Billardii. A strong, upright grower that attains a height of 6 feet. Dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers in July and August. Occasional blooms during fall. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

Spiraea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. For edging shrubbery beds, planting in masses, or as single specimens where a low flowering shrub is desired, this dwarf variety of Spirea is unexcelled. Bright crimson flowers are produced from early summer to fall, if the faded ones are removed. The flower-clusters are twice the size of the older kinds, and much richer and brighter in color. The foliage is variegated with creamy white and yellow, and sometimes tinted pink. 1 to 1½ ft., 45 cts.

Spiraea callosa alba (S. japonica of some). Of compact growth, dwarf habit, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. 15 to 18 in., 40 cts.

Spiraea opulifolia aurea. Yellow-leaved variety. It attains a height of 10 feet, with upright branches that droop with their burden of white flower-umbels in June. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

Spiraea Thunbergii. The long, narrow, light green leaves which clothe the spreading branches become orange-scarlet in late fall. The pure white flowers appear in abundance in April and May. 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts.

*Spiraea Van Houttei*

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

***Spiraea Van Houttei*.** The best Spirea. It is an upright grower, but when its slender branches are covered with the bluish green foliage and umbels of white flowers in May and June, they droop until the ends touch the ground. Its handsome foliage makes it most attractive, even after the flowering season is over. Grows to a height of 5 feet. One of the best ornamentals, and worthy a place in any planting. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Spiraea, Blue* (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*).** Fine for edging shrubby borders. The dense cymes of lavender-blue flowers are produced in profusion from August to November, at just the time when the shrubby border is beginning to look ragged. It freezes to the ground each winter, but the young growth that springs up blooms profusely the following year. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts.

***Sweet Shrub* (*Calycanthus floridus*).** A rapid-growing shrub with unique, chocolate-colored flowers, having a rich, spicy fragrance. The old-fashioned "shrub" which the school-children tie in the corner of their handkerchiefs. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

***Symphoricarpos albus*.** Snowberry. Ornamental both in flower and fruit, but chiefly planted for its beautiful white berries, which are retained until late winter. The pink flowers are borne in loose racemes in July and August. Will thrive in any soil and in densely shaded places where other shrubs will not grow. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*.** Coral Berry. Resembles the preceding, but of more compact growth, with smaller, dark purplish red berries hanging in closer clusters. Fine for planting in shady places and as undergrowth where tree-roots are so close to the surface as to prevent the growth of grass. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Tamarisk*.** A tall-growing, brown-barked shrub, bearing a profusion of bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May on last year's branches. The lacy foliage makes it very effective when planted with other shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Viburnum Lantana*.** Wayfaring Tree. A strong, upright-growing shrub that is especially fine for dry locations. It has heart-shaped, crinkled leaves and broad cymes of white flowers in May and June, followed by showy clusters of bright red berries which later become black. The black and red berries mingling in the clusters make this a most distinctive shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Viburnum Opulus sterile*.** Snowball. The old-time shrub of our grandmother's garden. Its large, white bloom-heads in spring, and its rich, dark green foliage, make it most desirable for shrubby planting or as a specimen. A showy shrub that should have a place in every planting. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

***Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*.** Japanese Snowball. One of the most popular Viburnums. The large heads of pure white flowers show beautifully against the handsome purplish foliage. Has been a favorite for years and always will be. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.

*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*



Roses

The Rose has long been called the "Queen of Flowers," and no other flower, no matter how beautiful, has been able to wrest the title from it. By planting the proper varieties a succession of bloom can be had from May to October, and your Rose-garden will prove to be the most popular spot on your grounds. For decoration, no other flower excels it, and in the sickroom, no other bloom can convey the message of sympathy so well. A rose-garden is essential in any planting, however small.

White Varieties

Frau Karl Druschki. The very large, snow-white blooms are produced in June and July. One of the largest and best white Roses. 50 cts. each.

White Bath. Beautiful, large, paper-white Moss Rose. 40 cts. each.

White Dorothy Perkins. A very vigorous climber that is covered in June with a wealth of fragrant, pure white flower-clusters. 35 cts. each.

Pink Varieties

Clio. Large, double, globular flowers of a beautiful flesh-color, shaded rosy pink, are borne in June and July. A very vigorous grower. 40 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. Large clusters of soft, light pink flowers, which are very fragrant and lasting, are produced in abundance in June and July. Very vigorous grower. 35 cts. each.

Heinrich Munch. Soft pink blooms, which are very large and full, appear in June and July. Vigorous grower. 50 cts. each.

Magna Charta. Very large, full flowers of a bright rose-color. It is a very vigorous grower and blooms in June and July. 40 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. One of our largest pink Roses. It is a very vigorous grower, with an abundance of rose-pink flowers in June and July. 40 cts. each.

Tausendschon. Each cluster of blooms borne by this very vigorous climber is a bouquet in itself, varying from deep pink in the buds to shell-pink in the open flowers, and fading to almost white with age. The flower-clusters are large, and are borne in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage in June and July. 35 cts. each.

Red Varieties

Climbing American Beauty. This has the same color and fragrance as the American Beauty, but grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of perfect blooms at one time. Very hardy, and may be grown anywhere without protection. 50 cts. each.

Crimson Rambler. The old favorite, and so well known as to need no description. In June and July its large trusses of crimson bloom completely hide the foliage. A very vigorous and hardy climber, often growing from 10 to 20 feet in a season. 35 cts. each.

Earl of Dufferin. A June-blooming Rose whose very large, full blooms are a beautiful rich, velvety crimson, shaded maroon. Growth vigorous; blooms in June and July. 40 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Another old favorite, whose vigorous growth and double, rich crimson-scarlet flowers have put it at the head of the June Roses. Very fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Flower of Fairfield. An everblooming Crimson Rambler. The young plants bloom profusely the first year. It is hardy everywhere and retains its bright fresh green foliage all summer. 35 cts. each.

Marshall P. Wilder. Double dark red flowers of extra-large size are borne very freely in June and July. A very strong grower. 40 cts. each.

Ulrich Brunner. The large, globular blooms are borne on long stems and are a lively cherry-crimson in color, with a delightful fragrance. Blooms freely during June and July. A vigorous, compact grower. 40 cts. each.

Blue Variety

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). Same as Crimson Rambler, but rosy lilac in color, changing to metallic blue. Has been largely planted as a novelty. Blooms in June and July. Growth vigorous. 35 cts. each.

Vines

A house becomes a home when its grounds are well planted and its porches and pergolas are draped with Nature's mantle of green vines. An ivy-covered house makes its appeal to every passer-by, and no matter how humble the vine it adds a touch of hominess that nothing else can.

Clematis, Large-flowering. Excellent climbing plant for porch, trellis, or garden. The flowers often measure 4 to 6 inches across and are produced very freely. We have this in White, Purple, and Red. 50 cts. each.

Clematis paniculata. This climber is completely covered with medium-sized, fragrant, white flowers in late summer. The handsome dark green foliage is ornamental in itself, making it a most attractive vine the whole season, and one that is much used for porch and pergola decoration or to grow wild over rough walls or rocky banks. Cut back to ground each spring. 2-yr., 40 cts.

Dutchman's Pipe. Particularly attractive because of its thick, shining, light green leaves, 6 to 12 inches across, which overlap each other. It is a rapid grower, providing shade quickly for porches and the like. It bears curious, purplish pipe-shaped flowers. 2-yr., 50c.

Ivy, American. Virginia Creeper. This native climber has become very popular because of its hardiness and beautiful, deeply cut leaves. In autumn it becomes a blaze of color, exhibiting all shades of red. Unexcelled for covering trees, walls, rocky slopes and banks. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Ivy, Boston. Our best vine for covering buildings, thriving in both city and suburb. It grows rapidly when once established, and clings very closely to any surface, making it, in a short time, an expanse of overlapping, glossy green leaves which in fall become rich crimson. 2-yr., 40 cts.

Wisteria. The best of the hardy climbers. Its long clusters of fragrant, pea-shaped, violet-blue flowers are borne in May and produce a most showy effect. Given a sunny location and good soil, it grows rapidly. Especially fine for pergolas, porches, or for covering trees. 40 cts.

Perennials

The most popular class of plants, as they require little care, come up year after year, and bear a succession of vari-hued blooms all season if the proper varieties are planted. The following list includes the best varieties.

Daisy, Shasta, Alaska. Showy plants which grow to a height of 2 to 2½ feet and bear a profusion of large white flowers from July to September. The flowers often measure 4 inches across, and are borne on stems 1½ to 2 feet long, making it a splendid variety for cut-flowers. 25 cts. each.

Hibiscus. Thrives in damp or marshy ground, and also on hilly locations, making a gorgeous display when in bloom. The flowers often measure 5 inches across and come in all shades of crimson, pink, and white. 15 cts. ea.

Hollyhocks. These stately flowers often reach a height of 6 or more feet, and begin to produce their long spikes of beautiful double or single flowers in all colors in July. One of the best perennials. Single or Double, Red, Pink, Yellow, or White, 15 cts. each.

Iris, German. The large, graceful flowers are produced in all shades of purple, bronze, gold, blue, white, etc. Thrives best in moist locations, but may be grown in ordinary garden soil if well watered. Fine for the border. Mixed colors, our selection, 15 cts. each.

Iris, Japanese. This variety grows 3 to 3½ feet high and produces enormous flowers of brilliant and strik-

ing shades of blue, red, purple, yellow, and white marked with these shades. Makes a showy display when in bloom in June. Mixed colors, our selection, 20 cts. each.

Pea, Everlasting. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer, bearing large clusters of pea-shaped flowers from June to August. Especially useful for trelliswork or on rocky banks. Mixed colors, 20 cts. each.

Phlox, Perennial. One of the most popular of our perennial plants, and deservedly so, for no other is more effective, either as an individual plant or grouped in masses in shrubbery beds. They bloom from June to frost, and supply an unlimited variety of colors in their large bloom-heads. They thrive in all soils and situations, but reward extra care with larger blooms and more vigorous growth. Red, Pink, White, or Purple, each, 20 cts.

Peonies. These old favorites are too well known to need description, as their lovely flowers and rich green foliage are a familiar sight to everyone. We have a special lot in which the colors have gotten mixed, at 20 cts. each. White, Pink, or Red varieties at 35c. each.

Ornamental Grasses

The beautiful foliage of these grasses makes them most valuable in any planting, either in the border or in clumps in the lawn.

Eulalia japonica. A very graceful variety having narrow, bright green foliage. Fine for the lawn. Large clumps, 25 cts.

Eulalia japonica zebrina. The leaves of this attractive variety are banded with pale yellow, making a splendid sort to plant for contrast. Large clumps, 35 cts.

Nut Trees

The demand for Nuts increases every year. The markets are never overstocked, and with the increased use of nut-meats for food, the supply will be shorter than ever. Plant a few trees as ornamentals, and in autumn harvest an abundance of nuts for home use.

Walnut, English. A handsome tree which grows to a great height. An ornament to any lawn. Produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.

Walnut, Japan. Hardy, vigorous-growing tree which bears clusters of fifteen to twenty nuts. The shell is a little thicker than the English Walnut, and the kernels are meaty, delicate-flavored, and can be removed entire. Begins to bear when two or three years old. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Asparagus

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100

Plant some Asparagus roots along the beds where weeds have grown before, and have an abundance of their succulent shoots in early spring. There is never enough Asparagus on the market, and you will find a great improvement in the taste of that taken from your own bed, compared to that you have bought at the markets.

Rhubarb

15 cts. per clump, \$1.25 per doz.

A few Rhubarb stalks in a corner of the garden will supply you with material for delicious pies and sauces all summer, and the surplus may be canned, thus extending the season of enjoyment through the winter. They require no care and will produce an abundance of their long, tender, juicy leaf-stalks from 1 to 2 feet in length.

Fruit Trees

An orchard is a valuable asset these days, and the man or woman who had the foresight to make a planting of fruit trees is now reaping the reward. The larger the planting the more profit accrues, of course, but a few trees planted on the home-grounds will pay for themselves in a few years with the fruit which they produce. They can be used as ornamentals, too, for they are symmetrical in shape and beautiful when in bloom. If you have the room, start your orchard now, for there will never be too much good fruit, and good fruit will never be cheap. A little care expended on your orchard will result in perfect fruit. If your grounds are small, plant several of your favorite fruit trees in some place where you can enjoy their beautiful blossoms in the spring and their shade in the heat of summer. A tree will cost you less than the price of a peck of its fruit, and you will be amply repaid for any attention you may give it when you pick the luscious fruits from its branches.

Apples

The Apple stands at the head of the list of healthful fruits. It has long been popular with the orchard- and home-grower, and now that prices have soared way beyond normal, the Apple tree is being planted more largely than ever. By planting different varieties, you can have a succession of these delicious fruits all summer and winter. If the home-grounds are small, plant an Apple tree instead of a shade tree—it will supply shade, lovely blossoms, and fruit, too. The following varieties have been especially selected for planting in Ohio, and all will do well there.

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow skin; flesh white, tender, subacid. Ripens in July but may be used earlier for cooking. The tree is an erect, moderate grower, and quite productive. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Red Astrachan. The large, round fruits ripen in August; most beautiful market variety. The skin is deep crimson, with a thick bloom, and the flesh is juicy, tender, and somewhat tart. An extra-hardy, vigorous tree. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Yellow Transparent. Usually bears the first year after planting. Its medium-sized, round fruits are pale waxen yellow when fully ripe and of a pleasantly acid flavor. The trees are free growers and bear abundantly in July and August. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburg. A fine variety to use as a filler, as it is a dwarf grower and requires small root- and branch-space. It thrives well in all sections of the North and produces its high-grade fruit in abundance in August and September. The fruit is of medium size, red-striped, with juicy white flesh of excellent flavor. Bears when quite young. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Maiden's Blush. An old-time favorite which is still very popular. The pale lemon fruit, with its blushed cheek, is most attractive, and the tender, crisp, white flesh has a pleasant but not high flavor. It is uniformly round, smooth, and of good size. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. September and October. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Wealthy. Has few equals for hardiness, productiveness, and quality. The handsome fruit is of medium size, smooth, round, deep red, with juicy, vinous, white flesh. A good keeper. October to January. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin. A large, round, deep red Apple that has been the standard of excellence for years. The flesh is very crisp, juicy, and well flavored. Good grower and bearer but does not bear young. December to March. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Banana. A fine eating Apple but not so good for cooking. Large, clear, pale yellow fruit, with pinkish red blush; flesh tender, sweet, and exceedingly aromatic. A good grower, bearing early, and fairly heavy crops. November to February. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Delicious. Large, brilliant, dark red fruit, with fine-grained, juicy, crisp, and melting flesh which is delightfully perfumed. Tree very hardy and vigorous, bearing heavy crops each year. Keeps well. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Grimes' Golden. One of the most popular of winter Apples because of its high quality and lovely golden color. It is medium to large in size and has crisp, tender, juicy flesh. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops. Always in great demand. January to April. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

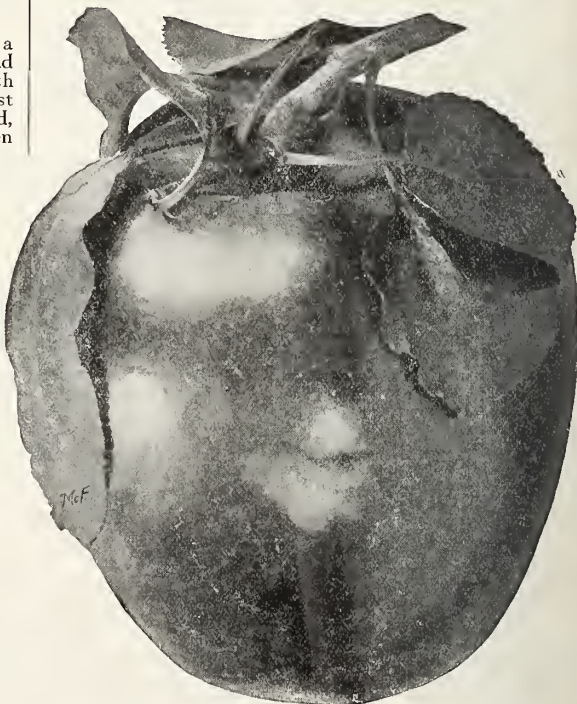
King. An extraordinarily large red Apple with rather coarse flesh which is tender and vinous. Tree an abundant and annual bearer. November to March. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

McIntosh. Tender, white, subacid flesh and beautiful, rich crimson skin make this a most desirable Apple for planting on the home-grounds or in the orchard. Large, round fruit. A regular annual bearer. November to February. 5 to 7 ft., 50c. ea., \$4.50 per doz.

Northern Spy. An old variety which has never lost its popularity. The large fruit is striped red and yellow, and is juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. A fast grower, bearing well, but blooming later than other sorts. January to June. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Rome Beauty. A heavy bearer of large, handsome, yellow Apples, with red cheeks and tender, juicy, yellow flesh. One of the best. November to February. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

York Imperial. Much esteemed for its productiveness and the good quality of its fruit. The medium-sized, smooth, clear waxen yellow Apples are flushed with carmine, and the flesh is firm, yellow and of delightful flavor. December to February. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.



Delicious Apple

Cherries

One of the first fruits to ripen and a favorite with everybody. No other fruit retains its flavor so well when canned, preserved, or jellied. The trees are ornamental in foliage and flower and most symmetrical in shape. They are most profitable for orchard planting as Cherries are always in great demand and bring high prices on the markets. The trees are thrifty, requiring little care, and bear large crops annually.

Dyehouse. This is the first Cherry on the market, being several days earlier than Early Richmond. The fruit is dark red, of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Very productive. 5 to 7 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 per doz.

Early Richmond. A great favorite for many years and one of the earliest, bearing its heavy crop of medium-sized, dark red fruits in June. It is of sprightly acid flavor and unexcelled for cooking. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Montmorency. Handsome, large, red fruit which ripens ten days later than Early Richmond. Tree is hardy and very prolific. One of the best sour Cherries. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Wragg. Large, roundish, slightly heart-shaped fruit which is dark crimson in color; firm, light crimson flesh of good quality. Tree a good grower and productive, usually bearing the second or third year after planting. Best late Cherry. July. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Peaches

There are never enough Peaches on the market, and the same applies to the home table. The season is gone long before you have had your fill of the luscious fruit. Plant an orchard of Peach trees and make a handsome profit from its fruits in a few years. If you have room on your home-grounds for but a few trees, plant any of the varieties mentioned below, and have the satisfaction of eating and canning Peaches from your own trees.

Beer's Smock. A vigorous-growing tree, producing an abundant crop of large, yellow-fleshed Peaches in late September and October. The bright orange-yellow skin is handsomely blushed with deep red, and the flesh is tender, juicy, and of high flavor. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Carman. Resembles the Elberta, and is unexcelled for market and long-distance shipping. The fruit is quite large, with very tough, creamy yellow skin, having a deep blush; flesh tender, spicy, and juicy, better in quality than almost any other Peach. Strong hardy grower, producing an abundance of fruit in August. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Champion. An exceptionally large Peach, sometimes measuring 10 inches in circumference. It has sweet, rich, juicy flesh and beautiful, creamy white and crimson skin. Tree hardy and productive. A good shipper. August. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Crawford's Early. Large, rich yellow fruit of good quality; very productive. Tree very vigorous. Late August. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 per doz.

Crawford's Late. Similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens one month later. Very large; the best of the late Peaches. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Crosby. The medium-sized fruit has a rather roundish, flattened shape, with bright yellow skin, splashed with carmine, and yellow flesh of good flavor. The tree is hardy and produces an abundance of fruit in September. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Elberta. Large, handsome, bright yellow fruit, over-spread with crimson, with good, juicy, firm flesh that ships well. Will ripen without rotting if gathered when still hard. August and September. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

J. H. Hale. One-third to one-half larger than Elberta; rich, deep golden yellow, with brilliant carmine blush. The flesh is solid, meaty, and luscious. A good shipper and very productive. Ripens five days before Elberta. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Kalamazoo. Fruit large, golden yellow skin, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow, and of delightful flavor; pit small. Tree strong-growing, hardy and productive. Sept. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 per doz.

Niagara. Ripens just after Elberta. Uniformly large fruit of great beauty and lusciousness is borne in large crops annually. An excellent shipper; very valuable for market. Tree very hardy and disease-resistant. Freestone. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pears

The Pear tree thrives best on rather heavy clay or loam, but will grow on almost any good soil. The trees are usually heavily laden with their luscious fruit and should be thinned when about one-third grown. If stored in a dry cellar, winter varieties may be kept until early summer. Summer Pears should be gathered ten days before ripe; autumn Pears, a fortnight; winter Pears may be left until leaves fall, if they will hang so long.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Its large fruits are waxen yellow when fully ripe, with a red blush, and its juicy, melting fruit is of exquisite flavor. Bears early and abundantly. August and September. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Clapp's Favorite. Ripens before Bartlett. Large, long, yellow, richly flushed with russet-red; flesh juicy, of fine flavor. August 5 to 7 ft., 50c. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Autumn Varieties

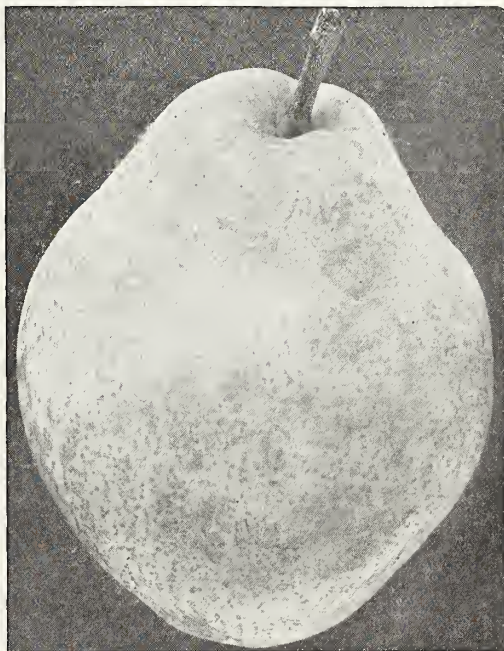
Duchesse d'Angouleme. One of the largest of our really good Pears. Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh rich-flavored, white and juicy. October and November. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Flemish Beauty. Large, symmetrical, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; flesh rich and juicy. Annual bearer. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Kieffer. A good shipper and keeper. Extremely large and, while not of the best quality for eating, it is fine for canning and preserving. The fruit is golden yellow when ripe and is borne in great abundance in October and November. 5 to 7 ft., 50c. ea., \$4.50 per doz.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence. Best early winter Pear. Medium to large; golden yellow; melting, aromatic flesh. Hardy, healthy, and productive, bears large crops annually. November to December. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.



Kieffer Pear

Plums

Good Plums never lack a market, and in the home they are always a welcome addition to the fruit menu. They are unsurpassed for making jams and butters, and each tree bears such an abundance of fruit that large plantings are not necessary on the home-grounds. The trees thrive almost anywhere, and are fine for planting in the poultry-yard, as the chickens aid in destroying the curculio which may be brought to the ground by jarring the tree.

Abundance. This is a Japanese Plum which bears medium-sized fruits—larger if thinned—of amber color, with red markings. When well ripened, it is juicy, sweet, and of good quality. If picked when it begins to color, it will keep a long time, color well, and be almost as rich and sweet as when ripened on the tree. Thin to prevent overbearing. August. 5 to 7 ft., 60c. each, \$5 per doz.

Small Fruits

The Small Fruits are indispensable in any planting, no matter how small or large. They supply us with delicious fruit through the summer and winter, the Grape, for instance, being seen on our markets long after Christmas. When starting a young orchard, if small fruits are planted between the rows of trees, a handsome profit may be made from the sale of their fruit until the trees come into bearing. Plant a corner of the home-garden with them and have a constant supply of fresh fruit for dessert or canning and preserving.

Blackberries

The Blackberry thrives on any soil and bears the second year after planting. It is the heaviest yielder of the bush fruits, and should have its place in every home-garden. Its fruit is delicious for dessert or for canning.

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Blowers. An extra-hardy, vigorous, productive variety that ripens its fruit through a long season. Its berries are large, oval, jet-black, sweet, and juicy. A very satisfactory variety.

Eldorado. Endures the winters of the far Northwest without injury and yields enormous crops of large, jet-black berries in clusters. They ripen well together, and are very sweet, melting, with no hard core. Keep in good condition for eight or ten days after picking.

Snyder. Valuable for cold climates, being one of the most hardy varieties. The berries are of medium size, sweet, melting, and are borne in great profusion. Early.

Lucretia Dewberry

This low-growing or trailing Blackberry equals any of the upright sorts in the size and quality of its fruit. The large, soft, sweet berries are luscious throughout, with no hard core, and ripen before raspberries are gone. The vines are perfectly hardy, healthy, and very productive, and may be grown over walls, trellises, or rocky slopes, where their large, showy blossoms are very decorative. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Raspberries

Another of our fruits that retains its delicious flavor after being canned or preserved. Every home-garden should have at least a few Raspberry bushes, both Red and Blackcap varieties. Plant Blackcap varieties in spring; other varieties either fall or spring.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100

Columbian. Red. One of the leaders for productiveness, vigor, and quality of fruit. The bush is extremely hardy and grows to a very large size, producing enormous crops of extra-large, dark red berries. Fine for home use or market. Midseason.

Cumberland. Blackcap. The best midseason berry. A stout, stocky grower that is loaded with great, glossy berries which are of good quality, firm enough to ship well, and outsell all other varieties. Extremely hardy.

Cuthbert. Red. An old variety that is equally good for North and South. Its enormous crops of large, con-

PLUMS, continued

Bradshaw. A good variety with very large, dark violet-red fruits, and juicy, yellow flesh. Bears abundantly in middle of August. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Burbank. Another Japanese variety, the fruit of which attains a circumference of 5 to 6 inches when properly thinned. It is nearly round, bright cherry-red, and the flesh is deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm, keeping and shipping well. A vigorous, spreading grower, needing close pruning. Late August. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Lombard. Very valuable for market, and more largely planted than any other variety. The fruit is medium to large, dark red in color, with yellow flesh of pleasant flavor. Tree very vigorous and bears heavy annual crops. Late August. 5 to 7 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

RASPBERRIES, continued

ical, deep red fruits are borne on strong, vigorous, upright canes. Its berries are sweet, rich, high-flavored, and so firm as to make it an excellent shipper. Season medium to late.

Gregg. Blackcap. The leading market berry of this class for years. It produces great crops of large, showy berries which are firm enough to ship finely. Midseason.

Kansas. Blackcap. A very strong, hardy, second-year variety that stands extremes of cold and drought and yet bears heavy crops. Large, showy, firm berries of best quality. Very valuable for the home-garden.

St. Regis. Red. A hardy, everbearing Raspberry that can be depended on to produce an abundance of fruit all season, until late October. The berries are bright crimson, large, firm, and meaty, with a rich, luscious flavor, and borne on strong, stocky canes.

Currants

The Currant will produce good fruit even if neglected, but amply repays any extra care with increased size of fruit and crop. They are especially adapted to planting between rows of trees in young orchards, but no home garden can afford to be without a row of Currant bushes. The fruit is unexcelled for jellies and canning. Can be planted in fall or spring, and will bear the second or third year.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100

Black Champion. Produces large crops of excellent black berries. Hardy and productive.

Cherry. The very large red berries are borne in short clusters. Very hardy and fruitful.

Fay's Prolific. The leading market Currant, and much in demand. The large rich red berries are borne on long stems, making them easy to pick, and they have a less acid flavor than the Cherry Currant.

Perfection. One of the most productive Currants known. Beautiful, bright red berries, larger than Fay's Prolific, are produced in long clusters, the berries remaining the same size to the end of the bunch. It is of rich, mild, subacid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

White Grape. The golden green or white berries, in long clusters, have a mildly acid flavor which makes them excellent for dessert use. The best white Currant Very productive.

Wilder. A late variety that has few equals in productiveness and keeping qualities. The large, well-flavored bright red fruit retains its color even when over-ripe.

TROY, OHIO

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Gooseberries

One of our hardiest bush fruits. They thrive in cool, moist loam and should have either partial shade or a good mulch through summer. Ripe Gooseberries are delicious and are much used in canning and making jellies.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Downing. Large, handsome, pale green berries of fine quality for dessert or cooking. An excellent variety for the home-garden as the robust bushes seldom mildew.

Houghton. The old, reliable sort which produces enormous crops of medium-sized, smooth, pale red fruit of fine quality. Vigorous grower; does not mildew.

Industry. The strong, upright canes are full to their very tips of the large, oval, dark red, hairy berries. Fine for the home-garden.

Josselyn. Large, smooth, bright red berries of good flavor. Very productive; hardy. Clean, healthy foliage. A valuable variety.

Grapes

No tree or vine yields so abundantly with so little care as the Grape, but pruning, spraying, and the addition of fertilizer to the roots, bring their reward in increased crops and superior fruit. No matter how small the space, it can profitably be planted to Grape-vines, and if there is room for a larger planting increased profit is assured.

25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

Agawam. Red. Bunches large; berries quite large, with thick skin and soft sweet, sprightly flesh. Ripens early. Vines vigorous, hardy, and productive.

Brighton. Red. Long, tapering bunches of medium to large berries, having sweet tender flesh. Midseason. Hardy, vigorous vine, producing large crops.

Campbell's Early. Black. Bunches large, thickly set; berries large, round, firm-fleshed, with rich, sweet, delightful flavor. Ripens early. One of the most vigorous and productive Grapes, and should be widely planted.

Catawba. Red. Fine for the table or for wine. Bunches large, loosely set; berries large, round, of a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season.

Concord. Black. An old-time favorite, more largely planted than any other variety. Large, handsome clusters of big, luscious Grapes are borne in abundance on the vigorous, disease-resistant vines in September.

Delaware. Red. One of the earliest Grapes, and a favorite dessert fruit. The bunches and berries are small, but compactly set, sugary, and delicious. A free, hardy grower, of slender habit, that should be in every garden.

Diamond. White. A seedling of Concord with all of its good qualities, but ripening several weeks earlier. The large, smooth fruit has no brown dots and few seeds, and is juicy, sweet, and almost free from pulp.

Moore's Early. Black. A very hardy variety that thrives particularly well in the northern United States and Canada. It produces an abundance of medium-sized clusters of large, round, berries of good flavor. Ripens two or three weeks before Concord.

Niagara. White. The best white Grape for home or market. The bunches are large, handsome, and compact, and the large berries have a thin but tough skin of pale yellow, with a white bloom. The flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, and delightful. Very vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Pocklington. White. Large clusters and berries of a light golden yellow color when ripe; flesh sweet and tender, with little pulp. A hardy variety that bears well. Ripens after Concord.

Vergennes. Red. A good keeping sort, as it has thick, tough skin. The flesh is quite pulpy and of delicious flavor, and the berries are large, round, and somewhat loosely set on medium-sized bunches. Ripens with Concord.

Worden. Black. A seedling of Concord, and as healthy and hardy in every way, but with larger bunches and berries of better flavor and earlier. It produces bumper crops and will be a leader for market and home planting when better known.

Strawberries

No matter how small the garden, it should have a row of Strawberry plants, and if more space is available, larger plantings should be made. Can you imagine a greater treat than to be able to pick luscious Strawberries from your own patch from early summer until fall. That is a dream that can be easily realized by planting varieties than ripen at different times. The following are the best varieties.

25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100

Aroma. Produces its deliciously aromatic berries through a long season, and in great abundance. A perfect-flowering variety, with large, firm, rich-colored berries, fine for the home- and market-gardener.

Bubach. Large, delicious, firm fruit of beautiful color. Its blossoms are imperfect, so it must be planted with a perfect-flowering sort.

Sample. A large, bright red berry of very good flavor and most attractive appearance. Very productive and quite firm, making it a splendid shipper. Imperfect-flowering.

Senator Dunlap. Does well in any kind of soil and resists drought well because of its long, fibrous roots. It is a vigorous grower and bears an abundance of glossy red fruit which is exceedingly juicy and firm. Its perfect flowers produce pollen in such large quantities as to make it a splendid variety to plant with imperfect-flowering sorts.

Warfield. An old, richly-flavored and highly colored variety. The berries are of medium size and ripen about midseason. Imperfect flowering.

Everbearing Varieties

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100

Americus. A berry of unsurpassed quality produced in August, September, and October. Very popular.

Superb. A vigorous grower, bearing large crops of delicious berries in spring and all through the season. The best of the Everbearers.



Niagara Grape

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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| <p>No. 1. 10 Hardy Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 2. 10 Hardy Phlox, Assorted Colors. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 3. 5 Hardy Hollyhocks, 5 Perennial Hibiscus. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 4. 4 Spiraea Van Houttei. \$1 prepaid.</p> <p>No. 5. 4 Spiraea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 6. 5 Spiraea Van Houttei, 5 Spiraea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 7. 4 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 8. 4 Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 9. 5 Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora, 5 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. \$2, not prepaid.</p> | <p>No. 10. 5 Red-barked Dogwood, 5 Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 11. 5 Spiraea Van Houttei, 5 Thunberg's Barberry. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 12. 6 Thunberg's Barberry. \$1, prepaid.</p> <p>No. 13. 5 Spiraea Van Houttei, 5 Blue Spirea. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 14. 5 Butterfly Bush, 5 Blue Spirea. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 15. 5 Butterfly Bush, 5 Hibiscus (Althea), Mixed Colors. \$2, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 16. 25 Shrubs, our selection. This collection will be especially selected for foundation planting or mass planting, as you request. \$5, not prepaid.</p> |
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Amoor River Privet Hedge

HEDGE SPECIALS

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| <p>No. 1H. 50 Hibiscus (Althea). Will plant 50 feet of hedge. \$10, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 2H. 100 Hibiscus (Althea). Will plant 100 feet of hedge. \$18, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 3H. 50 Thunberg's Barberry. Will plant 50 feet of hedge. \$8, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 4H. 100 Thunberg's Barberry. Will plant 100 ft. of hedge. \$15, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 5H. 50 Rosa rugosa alba and Rosa rugosa rubra, Red and White, Mixed. Will plant 50 feet of hedge. \$8, not prepaid.</p> | <p>No. 6H. 100 Rosa rugosa alba and Rosa rugosa rubra, Red and White, Mixed. Will plant 100 feet of hedge. \$15, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 7H. 75 California Privet. Will plant 50 feet of hedge. \$5, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 8H. 150 California Privet. Will plant 100 feet of hedge. \$7.50, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 9H. 75 Amoor River North Privet. Will plant 50 feet of hedge. \$8, not prepaid.</p> <p>No. 10H. 150 Amoor River North Privet. Will plant 100 feet of hedge. \$15, not prepaid.</p> |
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Baird & Hall, Box 215, Troy, Ohio